THE ATTITUDE OF EUROPE.

DISTINCTION BEXWEEN PUBLIC OPINION AND STATE POLICE.

The Continental Public Sides with Spain, with the Possible Exception of Russin-British sympathy is Strongly in Our Pavor, but Rot to Unnulmously as It Was a Week Ago-This is Due Partly to Ignorance of the Cuban Question and Partly to the Correspondents Here of British Papers Who Speak Contemptuously of Everything American-The Official Attitude of Europe Es Oppose to Interference-Austria and France Would Like To Interfere if the Other Powers Monid Join In. but They Won't-Emparer William Is Supporting Great Britain In Her Friendly Atlitude Toward Our Country -Ye Effort Will Be Made to Impress Un by a laval Demonstration of the Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, April 16,-It is necessary to record a partial change, within the past few days, in the tiltude of Europe toward the war crisis. It is important at the outset to distinguish clearly ween popular opinion and official policy. In regard to the former the public sentiment of the Continental countries continues to sympathize strongly with Spain, with the possible exception of Russia, where opinion is divided or non-existent. English sympathy is still strongly on the side of America, but it is no longer unanimous sait was a week ago. There is reason to believe that the newspapers are not a fair gauge of public sentiment in this respect. If they were it would be necessary to admit a change of considerable Importance. Newspapers like the Times and St. James's Gazette, which, ten days ago, expressed unqualified approval of the American policy of intervention and the emancipation of the Cubana by force, now virtually support Spain in the latest phase of the situation

The contemptuous tone of some of the recen despatches by correspondents of the English journals in America in regard not only to President McKinley and Congress, but also to the American people, is quite as offensive as the criticisms of things English in the American press of which complaint has been made in times past in this country.

The change of sentiment shown in English editorials is largely due to ignorance. The Cuban question, which is such an old story in America is new to the British public and the average British editor. The attention paid to it has been most desultory until the point of war has now been reached, and no adequate review of Spanish misrule in the island has been given in

There is no popular conception of the worth lessness of Spanish promises, the humbug of the autonomy scheme or the fictitious nature of the armistice offered. The leader in the St. James's Gazette to-night, therefore, seems plausible to Englishmen who have only discovered the Cuban question within a month. It says:

"It is exasperating to those of us who wish both peace and the rescue of Cuba from Spanish misrule, though not necessarily from Spanish sovereignty, to see American passion throwing away what American statesman won. When Spain preclaimed an armistice in Cuba it was a tremendous victory for the United States, and should have been accepted as such, This point won, further pressure could have been put upon the Spanish Government, and an norable way paved for Cuban reform. A war If fought, would be waged by Spain in defence of her sovereignty and against an aggressive American attempt to treat Cube as free by right under some preposterous extension of the Mon-roe doctrine never accepted by Europe, and ractically subversive of all European dominion

in the Western Hemisphere.

"Thus, it cannot be denied, there is a clear case for an intimation from Europe to America that Spain will have their support if the extreme American claims are pressed. Spain had virtually thrown up the sponge in ordering an armistice. If American intervention goe further now in an aggressive, insulting attack upon the mere existence of European sovereignty over the island, our sense of justice straitwaistenat would seem to be a useful article for outside powers to provide for a country which, like Greece in the Cratan question wanted to bite off more than it could chev without any consideration for the disturbance of other people's interests.

"The notion that England must suppor America against Europe, whether America is right or wrong, is absolutely ridiculous. Why should we! What have the United States done yet for us ! Where do we, even now, see the slightest sign that the American people look to us even for friendship in their affairs? have had nothing but abuse and hostility in years past, and, though it is hoped that such as attitude belongs to the past, it is for the United States, when they are in a tight place, to show first that they are ready to make approaches to England."

This is a fair example of the style of criticism which has cropped up in that section of the English press which was formerly anti-American, but which heartily supported President McKinley's policy until the latest phase of the crisis came into view. It misrepresents both the public at large and the official and diplo matic attitude. Nothing could better serve to intensify British sympathy with the United States than the suggestion, which has been bruited in the past day or two, of another European concert to undertake to coerce America in the present crisis. The very term European cert stinks in English nostrile.

Turning now to the official attitude in Europe, there is nothing which need cause anxiety to the American Government. It is becoming more and more evident that the understanding which, as was reported some time ago in these despatches, Lord Salisbury has been seeking with Germany is an accomplished fact. Em-peror William has given evidence of it in characteristic fashion. Moreover, while it is known that he strongly sympathized with Spain menth ago, he has since refused, with a good deal of emphasis, to join in any attempt to put pressure upon the United States. He is unreservedly supporting Great Britain in her friendly attitude toward the American Government.

The general European situation makes it imble to bring about any attempt to interfer with America's Cuban policy, despite the fact that Austria and France would be glad to inter vene if they could get the support of the other

Europe, as a whole, including Great Britain, would be glad to escape the unknown complica-Boas and dangers which even a Spanish-American war must involve for the general peace of the world, but all alike regard hostilities as now unavoidable, and the chief concern is to make the crisis as brief as possible. To this end it may be safely predicted that the unanimous opean influence will be exerted to induce Spain to regard her bonor as satisfied and sur-Etnder Cuba after the shortest resistance. In act there is some ground for the belief that this please of the question has already been the subject of the pourporters which are passing

between the powers. The Austrian Ambassador here holds daily Cremees with Secretary Sanderson at the Fereign Office. Yesterday two meetings were heid, and after the second the Secretary sent Queen's measurger to Mr. Balfour, who is golfby during the Easter recess near Salisbury. Mr. falfour's reply ought to have been received in

Downing street by this time, but no information about the matter is as yet obtainable. One of the Premier's private accretaries says may be taken for granted that the powers cannot make further diplomatic representa-tions. He added that the powers have already BLANCO LEAVES HAVANA. gone as far as they have a right to go in that di-

> HE IS GOING TO-DAY, HE SAYS, TO TREAT WITH INSURGENT LEADERS.

rection. The collective note, last week, was

presented with considerable diffidence, and

Great Britain was pleased with the amiable

manner in which it was received by the Ameri-

It is quite a different matter with Spain, be-

cause she invited the good offices of Europe, and

has no right to complain if the powers speak to

her a second time and in plainer language.

Nevertheless, said the Secretary, there is not a

man in any Chancellery in Europe who believes that Spain will grant the condition upon which

the United States appears to insist as necessary

for the prevention of war-that is, that she

shall quit Cuba. "You may take it as a fact that

every monarch and foreign Secretary in Europe

has known all along that Spain will not abando

Cuba except as a part of the price paid for an

Respecting the rumor that the powers will

indulge in a naval demonstration in Cuban-

American waters, there has never been the

elightest truth in it. Not a single power would

move a ship without the assurance of British co-

operation. Moreover, the diplomatic relations

between the United States and England were

never so cordial, so close, nor so confidential as

at this moment. Tangible proof will be given of

THE SUN'S Rome correspondent telegraphs

that after a week of incessant work and anxiety the Pope has virtually abandoned the hope of

averting war between the United States and

Spain. He believes he might have succeeded

had it not been for the continuous war prepara-

tions on both sides, which inflamed men's pas-

sions and cast a deceptive glamour over the stern

and horrible reality of war. His Holiness actu-

ally cherished the belief that Spain, having

accepted the suggestion of an armistice, would

not refuse to consider the evacuation of Cubs.

His delusion ceased on Wednesday, when the

Queen Regent, in one of the numerous telegrams

which have been passing daily between Madrid

and the Vatican, told the Pope plainly that

neither she nor the Government dared to aban-

don Cubs without a fight, and that It was with

the utmost difficulty and at considerable risk to

her son's interests that she persuaded the Min-

isters to agree even to the suspension of hostili-

It is further declared upon what must be re-

garded as trustworthy authority, that the

Queen Regent despairingly asked the Holy

Father whether it was not possible to bring pressure to bear upon the United States Gov-

ernment to consent to some settlement short of

he withdrawal of Spanish rule. After consult-

ing with the Cardinal Secretary of State and

Franz Josef, the Emperor, the Pope replied in

Sefior Mazo, the Spanish Ambassador to the

Vatican, is, to some extent, responsible for the

optimism which the Pope and the Queen Regent

showed for a short time. As late as Wednesday

morning, when he left Rome for Florence, h

manage to prevent war. At the railroad station

was certain that the European powers would

"I do not believe there will be any war. Only

last night I saw Minister of Foreign Affairs Veficeta, who assured me that Europe was do-

ing everything possible, with the hope of suc-

cess, to bring about an amicable arrangement

between Madrid and Washington. If, contrary

to this belief and desire, these good officer

should fail at the last moment, Spain would quail before no danger. Even if she should lose

ll her fleet, she would not be vanquished. The

issue would not be decided on the sea. The

naval engagements would only be the prelud-

of the drams, and we are resolved to go right

A number of advanced students and full-

SPAIN MAY FIND A WAY OUT.

The Ministry Reported to Still Hope for a

Special Cubis Despatch to THE BUR.

MADRID, April 16, via Biarritz, France,-It

may yet be found that the Government will

It is willing to make it. Well-informed person

say that the Ministry still hopes to find a pacifi

To-day's newspapers exhibit a great deal of

way out of its difficulties at the last moment.

must see the destiny which their prot

have in reserve for them. This might have

been doubtful under the direction of a man

profound instincts like Cleveland, but in the

uncertainty. The game is discovered in the

The national subscription for the strengthen

ing of the Spanish fleet has reached the amount

THE NEW YORK COMING

Carries Only Her Crow, Coal, Water Ballast,

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUR.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, April 16,-The

leepest interest and excitement were manifest

at the docks this afternoon when the American

officials and a crowd of spectators witnessed on

of the grim little incidents which form the

prelude of war. It is usually regarded that a

floating palace is for gay holiday makers; but to-day the steamship New York put to sea on

her gloomy journey, carrying only her crew

coal, water ballast and the good will of the

One thought of the Nordenfeldt guns which all

last winter decorated the mimic warship in the

Covent Garden ballroom till the last dance,

when they vanished to reappear mounted on

The American line steamer St. Louis sailed

for New York to-day on her regular trip. The

New York sailed at 3 P. M., in response to an

PEACE TALK IN ROME.

Archibitop Ireland's Despatches Mosp Hope

Alive at the Vations.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

ROME. April 16 .- Archbishop Ireland has tele

graphed to the Vatioan that he has had another

interview with President McKinley, who shows

a desire for peace. In consequence of the receipt

of this despatch Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Sec

rotary of State, has been closeted all the morn-

ing with Schor Merry y Colon, the Spanish Am

bassador to Italy. The Vatican authorities say

that the efforts of the Pope are still being di

rected to the powers and that hope of peace is

The negotiations for the sale of the Italian

cruiser Garibaldi to Spain have been definitely

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

PARIS, April 16 .- A despatch to the Petit Journal from Cette says that all of the able-

bodied Spaniards in that city have been ordered

A Mandsome New Meeley Institute High at., Newark, N. J., is now open. Manager physician, veteran graduates of the cure, most assirtly treat patients.—4dv.

Tri-weekly sailings by Plant Line, Pore Tampe a Key West. Quickest route. Office 261 Broadway.-

All Able-Boiled Spanlards Wanted at Mc

and the Good Will of the British.

ands of a man like McKinley nothing is left to

rrender from the peop

ceal a further su

United States to annex Cuba.

of 3,000,000 pesetas.

Spanish battleship.

urgent telegram.

suspended.

through to the last act."

the negative.

he said:

can Government.

unsuccessful war."

this at no distant date.

leveral Members of the Autonomist Cabine Start with Him-They Give Out That They Will Make an Alliance with the Insurgents Against the United States. The Incurrents Wan't Treat with Thom-Scheme for Time.

HAVANA, April 14, via Key West, April 16,enors Giberga. Delz, and Viondi, Commissioners of the Autonomist Cabinet, and Gen. Blanco, will leave Havana on Sunday. They will go to Batabano and from there on board of the tugboat Guillermo Lopes to Santa Cruz del Sur, Puerto Principe province.

Senor Juan Ramirez will accompany them from Havana. Senor Lopez Chaves is awaiting them at Santa Cruz del. Sur. It is said that Senor Alfredo Martin Morales, an editor of the Diario de la Marina, will also

accompany them as a commissioner. The Commissioners will go with a transla-tion, made by themselves, of President Mo-Kinley's message, to prove to the Cubans that they will be conquered and trampled on by the

United States. It is absolutely false that President Maso, Vice-President Capote, or any other member of the Cuban Government has agreed to hold any conference on the basis of the maintenance of Spain's sovereignty in Cuba.

The latest news from the Cuban Government is that they will abide by the manifesto issued by the Assembly of Representatives at Yaya, when the Government was elected in Ocober last year. President Maso writes under date of April 10

They have received full rowers to grant every oncession to the insurgents, provided the sov ereignty of Spain in Cuba is respected. An official note that will be given out on Sun

day says that President Maso, Vice-President Mendez Capote, and Sub-Secretary Freyre of the Cuban Government are awaiting them to hold a conference. whole thing is nothing but a new Au-The

tenomist farce to produce confusion at Washngton, if possible, and serve as an argument in Spain's address to the powers pleading for their influence to secure more time to settle maters in Cuba The report is given out to the Spaniards in

order to raise their hopes that the Commission ers will arrange with the Cubans an alliano against the United States. "It is nonsensical to suppose that just when

the expulsion of the Spaniards from Cuba is at hand we are going to surrender to them." Senor Espiness, a well-known officer of vol unteers of Matanzas city, went to-day to the Cuban camp of Gen. Betancourt to propose to him to accept the armistice.

He was caught and tried by the insurgents as spy. At a late hour it is said that he has been sentenced to death.

HAVANA, April 16.-At a late hour it is nounced officially that Senor Vioudi, one of the appointed Commissioners to confer with the Cuban Government in the name of the Autono mist Government, has refused to go. The Marquis of the Real Proclamacion has been appointed in his place.

The instructions of the Commissioners it to said officially, are to hold out the inducements to the Cubans that after two years of autonomy the Government will make some modifi-

The British Consul, Mr. Gollan, and th British Pro-Consul, Mr. Arostegui, who are now in charge of the American Con sulate, are deserving of all praise fo the ability and tact with which they are safe guarding American interests under the presen trying circumstances.

fiedged surgeons in the London hospitals and medical schools have sought and expect to re-ceive engagements in the United States War El Comercio in a fierce editorial to-day de nands the expulsion of all foreign correst The American schooner Henrietta H. Powells

left to-day for the United States. THE LEAK IN THE SOMERS.

If She Cannot Sail Soon, the Topoka Will Come Without Her.

seek to make the aggressive attitude it assumed Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. on Thursday a mere bluff. If the Government LONDON, April 16.-The United States gunboat Somers, recently purchased by the Ameri can Government, which put into Falmouth yes terday with her companion ship, the cruis Topeka, has been docked at that place to repai

loak in her forward part. impatience and anxiety at the delay of the Washington Government in reaching some defi-It is hoped that the Somers will be in readinite action. The Imparcial publishes a bitter ness to sail on Monday, but if she should not be article upon the apparent intention of the fit to sail before matters grow more critical the Copeka will sail alone. Blinded as the rebels are by hatred, they

The United States Embassy gives an explana ion of the rumors of desertions from the Topeka. The fact is that before the cruiser lef Weymouth the first time fifteen firemen be came discontented, and were immediately dis alssed and replaced with new men.

The White Star steamship Boyle, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, had on board a large quantity of rifles, ten Maxim guns, 500 Krupp quick-firing guns, and 200 tons of ammunition

OUR CONSULATE ATTACKED. Mob at Malara Smashes the Windows at Tenra Bown the Cont-of-Arms.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. MADRID, April 16 .- A crowd of rioters las night attacked the American Consulate at Mal aga, hooting America and the Americans, and throwing stones at the building, all the window

of which were smashed. Several men climbed upon the balconies and tore down the coat-of-arms on the front of the house, the crowd meanwhile wildly cheering Ultimately the gendarmes dispersed the mol and restored the coat-of-arms to its place.

Our Consul at Malaga, which is the principal Spanish port on the south Mediterranean coast, is Mr. R. M. Bartieman. The Vice-Consul is Mr. T. R. Geary.

PLANTED MINES AT HAVANA. brandall, Who Makes That Claim, Said to H a Deserter from the British Army.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun. LONDON, April 17 .- The People prints a state ment identifying Charles, Orandall, who claims to have planted mines in Havana harbor, one h destroyed the Maine, as a deserter from the British Army. It says that he was formerly a sergeant of a mining company of the Royal Engineers, and was stationed at Halifax He offered to lay a mine field for the defence

WARSHIPS OFF ST. THOMAS. Five Vessels, Estionality Unknown, Paus to the Westward.

of Chicago at the time of the Venezuelan crisis

but the United States Government refused his

I pecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Island of St. Thomas April 16 .- A squadron of five warships, the nationality of which is unknown, has passed to the westward of this island.

Spanish Pictilia in the English Chaunel. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16 .- An incoming we el reports having sighted a Spanish flotilla in the Channel, presumably waiting to convoy the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Audaz, which was recently put in dry dock here because of damage sustained in a storm in the Irish Sen.

M. de W. A new roll collar .- 4dv.

D's Famous Poland Water to purity itself. New York dopes, a Park place. -- date

THE DEFENCES OF BAVANA. The Navy Department New Mas Full Descrip

The Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Navy Department is now in full possession of detailed de-scriptions of the defences at Havana. They were secured by United States officers and recently forwarded to the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, where they have been arranged. Full plans and accounts have been sont to the ships of the North Atlantic fiest. For some months the authorities have endeavored to get this information, but not until two naval vessels an chored in the harbor of Havana was it possible for them to gather any reliable data, either as to the nature of the construction of the forts, the calibres and types of guns, or the quantity of ammunition on hand. Every detail of the defences on the east side, where Morro Castle and the lighthouse are located, and also on the Havana side, where the new fortifications have lately been completed, has been received. This information was not secured by the officers of the battleship Maine, but came from another source. It is the first that has been received by the Navy Department on which absolute reliance could be placed.

The Spanish forces in Cubs are short of ammunition, and have only a limited supply of coal on hand. In all there is now only 25,000 tons of coal there available for the ships of the Span-ish navy, and with ports blockaded by United war vessels it would be impossible to land fuel or supplies. Steamers, however, are now being sent away from American ports in considerable numbers laden with coal for either Porto Rico or Havana, and information that comes to the Navy Department shows that Spain is making every effort to add to her coal supply at Havana and other seaports of Cuba

It is not generally known that the fortifica tions for Havana's defence consist of a modern fort, as well as one not so well equipped. The most formidable defence, according to secret in-formation here, is that on the west, or Havana side, of the narrow entrance, where formidable earthworks present an almost invulnerable front to attack from the sea. The largest guns in the forts are of 12-inch calibre. The 12inch gun used is not equal to that of the United States Army, which so far constitutes the largest piece of ordnance installed in the American system of coastwise fortifications. Of rapid-fire guns, the forts have comparatively few, and of the quick-fire 5 and 6 inch they have only a small number.

Those who have been considering the nature of the sea attack on the city are agreed that it would be better to shell the forts at night than in the day time, steaming along at a ten-knot gait, in column of battle, and each section of ships letting drive as they come within radius of destructive action. Owing to the large foreign nterests in Havana, the question of hombard ing the city does not meet with approval by the leading experts, who have considered the na-ture of the attack. There would be nothing gained strategically, they claim, by wasting the city, and the forts could be silenced without doing serious damage to other property. The hasty departure of the armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo and the Viscaya two weeks ago s explained by an officer of high rank, who knows the precise reason, thus:

"The first thing the Navy Department did soon after the Maine was blown up was to get the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius ready. This was done on the recommendation of a wellthe Vesuvius would have stampeded the Span ish ships and the town of Havana as well Bottled up, with the fleet on the outside, their escape would have been impossible, and while the forts were being engaged by helf a down vessels of the squadron for Yesuvies could have elipped close in and let go from her pasts matio tubes two or three shots of dynamite. The Spanish vesrels got out of Havana just as quickly as they could, and they have no intention of going back. The Vesuvius is expected to throw some dynamite at Morro and Cabanas when the action opens."

CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS. Republican Convention in Indianapolis Calle

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—The Republican County Convention to-day adopted the followag in reference to Cuba:

"The destruction of the Mains while on friendly visit to the port of Havana, and lying and being at the place assigned to it by the Spanish authorities, with the appalling loss of life to its officers and crew, requires and de mands a rigid, searching, and complete inves tigation as to the agency that caused it, and is it shall be found that it was caused by an act or by the connivance or even by the neglect of Spain, it shall be the duty of the Govern owing to the living as well as the dead, to demand and enforce ample and complete repara tion, if need be at the mouth of the cannon or the point of the bayonet. In the presence of such an act of perfidy toward a friendly vesse in a friendly harbor in the discharge of a high public duty, the world will stand aghast and vords would be inadequate to express its con de nnation.

"Our hearts go in sympathy to the patriots o the island under the shadow of our shores in their heroic struggle for freedom and independ ence. We have an abiding confidence that the President and Congress now in season will wisely, promptly, and patriotically meet the grave issue now confronting them, so that libarty shall be established, independence assured and the atrocities that have disgraced the civ ilization of the nineteenth century terminate at the earliest possible moment consistent with the welfare and honor of this country."

MORRIS MAKES 23 1-2 KNOTS. The Little Yerpede Beat Surpasses Her Speed Requirements on a Trial.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 16.-The torpedo boat Morris made 23% knots in a tuning-up spin yes terday afternoon, exceeding her contract speed by one knot. The weather conditions were any thing but agreeable. The steam pressure was up to 200 pounds. She went ahead at full speed. the revolutions being 430 to the minute. The blowers were in motion all the time and could be heard humming from the nearby shores as the raft was driven through the water. She made a pretty clean cut as she forged ahead, sending small columns of spray on either side. Her commander, Lieut, Fox, was on board, as was also Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gil more. Her time was taken during the run, and when computed it was found that she maintained a speed at the rate of 231g knots an hour. The tide and other elements may out down the speed of vesterday a triffe when figured out, but it will be only a fractional difference. Lieut. Fox spoke .nthusiastically of the showing made by the Morris in her short run.

> The Sarcelona University Closed. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

BARCELONA, April 16,-The university here has been closed in consequence of the patriotic demonstrations indulged in by the students

Negro Regulars Reach Key West. KKY WEST, Fla., April 16.-Two companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Daggett, arrived on the City of Key West this evening. They marched to Fort

Life with the Cubaus. Intensely interesting narrative of the revolu-

tion told by a man who has spent the last three years in Cuba. Daily installments in the Brook lyn Daily Eagle, commencing Monday, April 18. Don't miss it.—Adv.

SITUATION IN CONGRESS.

THE HOUSE ON MONDAY. It Is Thought That No Member Will Re Rocce nised to Move Immediate Concurrence-The

SENATE WAR RESOLUTION TO GO TO

Programme Is to Have the Resolution Beferred to the Committee on Poreign Affaire, Which Will Report a Recommendation That the Mouse Diengree and Ask a Conference. WARRINGTON, April 16,--At 9:15 to-night the econd stage in the legislative fight for the

freedom of Cubs was ended, when, by a vote of 67 to 21, the Senate passed the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the Turple amendment, giving full recognition to the present Government of the republic of Cuba. The third stage will be reached in all probability on Monday, when the House is expected to order a confer ence on the disagreeing votes of the two bodies. The action of the Senate to-night will be reported to the House as the passage of the House resolution, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested."

When the resolution was passed to-night Chairman Davis of the Committee on Foreign Relations moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and ask a conference, but there was so much objection to this, Mr. Faulkner saying that the House might concur in the Senate's action, that he withdrew the motion, and the resolution will go to the House as stated. It may be that some member of the House will desire to move immediate concurrence in the Senate's action, but he will probably not be permitted to make the motion.

The programme will be for Mr. Adams, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to move that the resolutions be referred to that committee, and he alone will be recognized. The committee will then report to the House a recommendation that the House disagree to the amendment of the Senate and ask a conference If this motion shall carry, and it is confidently believed that a majority of the House are opposed to recognition of the insurgent Government and will support the committee's recommendation, Messrs, Adams, Quigg and Densmore will be named as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

It is believed that the resolutions as reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relaliens, with the Teller amendment added, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the purposes of pacification, will finally be reported to the Senate and House for adoption.

There is no reason to believe that the President will withhold his signature in whatever shape the resolutions may come to him, but some of his friends insist that if the House agrees to the provision for the recognition of Cuban independence he will allow the resolutions to become a law without his signature. The closing scenes in the Senate to-night were

marked by much excitement and were witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. Every Senator except Mr. Walthall, who is detained by illness, was present and voting. Very many visitors were admitted to the privileges of the floor, more than 100 mcmbers of the House of Representatives be ing present, and the galleries were crowded, ladies in bright costumes much outnumbering the men. Some Senators who had not taken part in the general debate made known their purposes and views when the time for action me, Among them were Senators Hale, Allison, Aldrick, and Gorman, and 'he discussio for a time took a political turn, and was quit lively and exciting.

The day's debate began at 10 in the morning and lasted till 7:15 in the evening. Twenty-five speeches in all were made, mostly limited to fifteen minutes each. They were, with very few exceptions, in favor of the most extreme measares proposed in dealing with the Cuban ques sion. Only three of them were distinctly and unequivocally in advocacy of peace. They were delivered by Senators Wellington (Rep., Md.), Caffery (Dem., La.), and White (Dem., Cal.). The speech of Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.) was a

straddle. The voting began at 7:30. The first vote was triumph for the four minority Senators of the Committee on Foreign Relations, their amendment recognising the republic of Cuba being carried by a vote of 51 to 37. All other amend ments were voted down, and finally the House joint resolution was taken from the table amended by having the Senate resolution sub stituted for it, with an additional paragraph offered by Mr. Davis disclaiming any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdic tion, or control over the island, and in that shape it was passed by a vote of 67 to 21. Thus both the majority and the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations were gratified.

BROWNSON BACK IN TIME. Mas Been Buying Warships Abrend, and No

Commander Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N. who was sent abroad by the Government to purchase men-of-war and munitions, returned on the Cunarder Campania yesterday afterno Commander Brownson was expected on the St Paul, and a messenger with letters from his family boarded the American liner at Quaran tine, but was, of course, unable to find him Commander Brownson looked well when he came down the gangplank of the steamer. Be fore he would answer any questions he asked to be informed of the conditions here. He was glad to hear that war had not yet been declared.

"I wanted to get back before the handkerchief dropped." he said. "If war must come I wan to be here when it is declared," he said. "I am satisfied with my trip and the work that I have done. I have spent all of my time in England, France, and Italy. Just now cannot talk of the details of my trip. Of course

you all want to know how many vessels have been purchased and what they are, but those are things I cannot talk about until I have made my report to the Secretary of the Navy. I leave "I will say that I regard the New Orleans as good fighting ship. Her recent trip is no criterion of what she can do, as she had the roughes kind of weather and many other disadvantages. Her sister ship, the Albany, cannot be made ready for service before January. Her frame is

all up and her plates are on, but that's about all that's been done to her. Commander Brownson left for Washington or the midnight train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is assigned to command the auxiliary cruiser Prairie, formerly the Morgan liner El Bol.

MONITOR'S TRIP TO NEW YORK. Rahant Bid About Six Knots an Hour with Tug Helping Mer.

The monitor Nahant, manued by New York naval militia, which left League Island under command of Lieut. Richman, U. S. N., on Fricommand of Lieut. Richman, U. S. N., on Friday afternoon bound for this port, was sighted off Barnegat at 3 of cluck yesterday afternoon. She is in tow of the ocean tug Pionesr and also under her own steam. She was apparently making about six knots an hour. Continuing at this rate she was due at Sandy Hook, which is about fifty miles north of Barnegat, about 11:30 o'clock last night, but she was not reported there. She might easily be missed at night.

The Nahant will anchor off Tompkinsville until her commanding officer reports a clean bill of health to the Quarantine authorities. Then she will be taken to the navy yard at Brooklyn and fitted with a secondary battery of two 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, which will be mounted on the superstructure aft of the funnel.

Every Buy in the Year the through trains of the New York Ce comforts to the traveller not found show there's a train every hour,—48b.

COAL CARGO SNAPPED UP. The Spantards Are Not to Carry Off a Big

NORFOLK, Va., April 16.-The British tramp steamer Hampstead, Capt. Bland, lies at the Pocahontas coal pier of the Norfolk and Western Railroad with steam up, but she does not sail. As announced in THE SUN this morning, she cleared last night through the Norfolk Cus tom House with 3,000 tons of coal. Her destination was St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands. The Hampstead was loaded at the rate of 400 tons of coal an hour, which is said to have made a new record in the rapid loading of coal, and ras to sall at daybreak this morning.

Capt, Bland received telegraphic orders this norning from Funch, Edye & Co., New York, the ship's agents to await further advices be fore salling. At 12 o'clock to-day he was instructed by the New York agents to get up steam, but to not leave the pier. This afternoon a party, consisting of Lieut. Stevens, U. S. N., Constructor Adams of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Assistant Engineer Eurich of the navy, Mr. Edye, the Norfolk member of the New York firm, and Charles L. Davenport, formerly ship's writer upon the cruiser Detroit, boarded the Hampstead. These men made an offer for the ship and her cargo as a whole. The offer was refused, and the price, which has not been made public, was said to be too low.

The party representing the Government then returned upon the barge of the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, saying that they would compunicate with the Government, and stipulating that the ship should not sail until they could do this. It is reported to night, upon what is considered absolutely trustworthy authority, that the Government agreed to pay the price asked and the sale of the ship and cargo has been made.

The acquisition by purchase of the vessel and cargo by the Government is regarded here as clever work, in view of the fact that she files the flag of a friendly power, and, it is thought, could not have been prevented from sailing at this juncture by any other means. Incidentally, a cable despatch from St. Vincent in THE SUN of resterday announced that the Spanish warships Infanta Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colombo had arrived at that port and joined the Spanish torpedo fleet which has been there since April 1. This explains the desire of the Government to secure the Hampstead and her

LEE TO LEAD A DIFISION IN CUBA. Imisiant Secretary Rossevelt Applies for Ap-

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Consul-General Fitshugh Lee went to Richmond this evening to spend Sunday with his family. Before leaving town he had a long conference will becetary town he had a long conference will becretary of War Alger, and it was arranged that Ben. Les should be commissioned a Major-General and placed in command of a division of the army for the invasion of Cubs. The fact was also developed at the conference that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt has made application for appointment on Gen. Lee's staff, and that it will be acted upon favorably if Mr. Roosevelt does not withdraw it, which is not likely. President McKinley and Secretar, ong and others of Mr. Roosevelt's friends. who have been aware of his intention, have advised him to abandon it and to remain on duty

as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Roosevelt has been perhaps the most en thusiastic and unwavering advocate of a vigo ous war policy of any of the Administration officials, and as Chairman of the Naval Strategy Board he has been especially efficient. He would no doubt make a brave and dathing staff officer but many of his friends think that there is work for him to do in the Navy Department of greater importance to the Government than he would be called upon to perform in the field, especially in view of the improbability of a long campaign

MR. WANAMAKER'S REGIMENT. He Receives Many Offers for Enlistment and

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.-John Wansmaker has received several offers from men of military experience to recruit and drill the com-Mr. Wanamaker to-day that as soon as plan are decided on, details will be mailed to him for his guidance. In various departments of the Wanamaker store men have signed a roll volunteering their services to the United States for military duty. Outside the store hundreds of offers have been received by mail. Mr. Wana maker said to-day:

"I do not desire war, and if any way could b arranged by which a compromise would enable to maintain an honorable peace, I would favor it, but it seems that the arbi trament of war is the only solution appar ent. Therefore it is wise, in my opinion, for every available American citizen to voluntee at once, and thus present an array of strength that would be impressive. I b lieve that if we must have war the only method to pursue is to push the matter vig orously. Such a course would tend to shorter the war. I believe, therefore, that men should step to the front and perform their duty as true citizens of a great republic."

GEN. LEE BACK IN RICHMOND. He Gets a Resultag Welcome and Says Was Seems Inevitable

RICHMOND, Va., April 16 .- Gen. Fitzhugh Lee got a rousing reception on his return home from Washington to-day, nearly as large a crowd greeting him at the station as collected there when he went through from Cuba. He was ac companied by Miss Cisneros, who comes to visit Mrs. Lee, to whom she is very grateful for thee kindnesses received from Mrs. Lee while she was in a Havana prison. Gen. Lee talked freely to friends about the coming war and said nothing but the absolute backdown of Spain could prevent it. He said the National Guard would be called out by Tuesday, and that the order might be issued b Monday. When asked if he would be made Major-General he laughingly replied that he had received no official notice to that effect. Gen. Lee will attend St. Paul's Church to morrow morning with Miss Cisneros, on which casion a memorial window to Jefferson Davis will be unveiled.

WHISTLES WILL ANNOUNCE WAR Chicago and the Cauntry for Miles Around Will Make a Big Noise.

CHICAGO, April 16 .- Chicago will be apprised of a movement of war against Spain by blasts from hundreds of whistles and by the clanging of bells. As soon as word is received in Chicago that either Spain has declared war or that Con gress has passed resolutions equivalent to that act and they have been ratified by the President the Chicego Telephone Company will transmit the news to all parts of the city, and the whistles on at least 200 manufacturing plants, omotives, and tugs will sound the alarm. This will be taken up by others and bells and whistles in surrounding towns will take up the refrain.

The telephone company will communicate the news to every town on its lines within fifty miles of Chicago, and the man who is kept in ignorance that a state of war exists will be deaf indeed.

Spanish Fours Down to 42. In the London market yesterday Spanish 4 pe

cent. bonds soid down to 42, 19 points under the price at which they sold on the day the battle ship Maine was blown up. The close was at 42% Worth Seeing.

Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vaults 165 West 48d st., near Broadway .-- Add

FOR CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

BENATE ADOPTS IN RESOLUTION WITH THE TURPIE AMBIDMENT.

After Moven Mouro of Bebate the Proposition to Becognize the Republic of Cubn Is Adopted by a Vote of 51 to 67-A Provinc In Attacked Declaring That the United States Disolaims Any Intention to Exercise Severetenty or Control Over Cuba Recept for Its Pacification-The Resolution Finally Pamed

by a Vote of Sixty-seven to Twenty-enb. WASHINGTON, April 16,-The Senate at 9 o'clock this evening, after a continuous session of eleven hours, passed, by a vote of 67 to 21. the following joint resolution as a substitute for the House resolution, which directed the President to intervene by force, if necessary, to stop the war in Cuba:

JOINT RESOLUTION.

For the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cubs, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Caba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these reselutions into effect.

Whereas. The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America to Congress assembled:

First-That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that laland.

Second-That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cobs and Cuban waters.

Third-That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necassary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth-That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said. island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

After the transaction of some brief routine morning business the Vice-President laid before the Senate the joint resolution "for the recogn tion of the independence of the people of Cuba," &c.

Mr. Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.) called attention to the absence of a quorum. A call of the Senate panies of the regiment which he has promised to | was thereupon ordered, and after some delay raise if needed. The Secretary of War notified | the forty-five Senators requisite to constitute a operum were found to be present. The debate was opened by Mr. Cannon (Sil. Rep., Utah). He said:

> "I am for peace, for a holy peace, for peace ith Spain, for peace with all the world, and the surest way to that peace is through the brazen gate of war. There is but one other door by which peace can be honorably reached by the United States, and that is the-absolute Pecession of the Spanish monarchy from all its elaims to sovereignty over the island of Cubs."

Mr. Cannon charged the President with being vacillating, without a purpose, without a policy: ne thing to-day and one thing to-morrow. He declared himself for recognition of the existing Government in Cuba, because he believed that to be in the logic of the committee's report. The war, he said, would be in concurrence with the precept from the mount, "Blessed are the peace nakers." "We will enter Cuba," he said, "against the protests of all the Governments of the earth, and will make peace there forever, And when the war shall be over we will be able to write, 'The hand of God moved this country to destroy, in Cuba, the divine right of kings, and to establish there the diviner right of the people.

Mr. Cannon was followed by Mr. Allen (Pope Neb.), who began with a reference to the repre-sentations in favor of peace made to the President by the diplomatic representatives of the European governments. He called it a "re-markable scene." He wanted to register his protest against these so-called powers of Eu rope entering the White House of the United States and telling the American people what they should do respecting a policy to be pursued on this hemisphere. I cannot understand," he added, "why the President of the United States did not indicate to these so-called powers that the presentation of their note would be a violation of all traditions and all the doctrin of this country. And now I am told that the so-called powers are mustering themselves for another assault upon the White House."

Mr. Allen went on to argue in favor of the recognition of the Cuban republic, and predicted that if the United States interfered in Cuba without such recognition, twenty-four months would not elapse until "these same socalled powers would be inviting us to an international arbitration on the liability of the United States for the Spanish-Cuban indebtedness.

Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.) announced himself as in favor of the policy pursued by the Presi dent. The President, he said, had been subjected to unjust and cruel criticism. His critics ought to imitate the patriotism of Benjamin Harrison, who, when asked whether he had read the President's message, said: "Yes, I have read it. But when a pilot is hired to steer a ship through rapids it does more harm than good for passengers to begin yelling at him and telling him how to steer," "We may confidently," Mr. Burrows added, "trust the President, his courage, and his patriotism

"I am for intervention," he declared, "prompt, speedy, and armed, because that would be a step sanctioned by the precedents of nations, and would bring to us approval of all the nations of Christendom. Intervention is not was necessarily. It is a peaceful instrumentality, Its very name, 'intervention,' coming between, is the very essence of peace. If Spain resists our efforts, she herself will become the aggressor, and in such a conflict she would lose the sympathy and support of the Christian

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) said: "The time for oratory and impassioned utterances ha The time has never been for hot words,